

Remarks

Reconsideration of the application is requested.

Claims 1-65 have been rejected. No claims have been amended. Accordingly, Claims 1-65 remain pending in the application.

Applicants appreciatively acknowledge the Examiner's consideration of Applicants' arguments submitted in the response dated December 28, 2005.

Applicants also respectfully request that the Examiner correct the record regarding the following statement in the "Response to Arguments" section of the final Office Action: "As acknowledged by Applicant in the remarks, retrieving information based on the content of a locator was well known in the art at the time of the invention, as this is the basic purpose of a URL." Applicants made no such statement in any prior response. Rather, in Applicants' response of December 28, 2005, Applicants stated, "Using a URL to retrieve information is the basic purpose of a URL." No mention was made of "retrieving information based on the content of a locator" as being "well known in the art at the time of the invention."

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 103

To establish obviousness under 35 U.S.C. § 103, the Examiner must view the invention as a whole. Further, the Examiner is to perform the obviousness analysis in accordance with the standard set forth by the Supreme Court in *Graham v. John Deere Co.* That standard requires that the Examiner (1) determine the scope and content of the prior art; (2) ascertain the differences between the prior art and the claims in issue; (3) resolve the level of ordinary skill in the art; and (4) evaluate evidence of secondary considerations. 383 U.S. 1, 17-18 (1966); *see also* MPEP 2141. Secondary considerations include whether the invention met with commercial success, whether the invention answered a long felt need, and whether others attempting the invention have failed. *Graham*, 383 U.S. at 17-18. Further, in applying the *Graham* framework, the Examiner must consider the invention as a whole, without the benefit of hindsight. MPEP 2141.

1. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 6 on page 4 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 1-4, 9-12, 16-22, 25-27, 31-39, 42-44, 48-53, 56-58, and 62-65 have been rejected as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent Publication No. 2001/0054064 to *Kannan* (hereinafter "*Kannan*") in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,456,303 to *Walden et al.* (hereinafter "*Walden*") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

Claim 1 requires:

"determining based at least in part on content of a locator of a first information page requested to be retrieved and displayed on a client system, whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page, said content of the locator identifying the first information page and a location from which the first information page is to be retrieved; and

conditionally providing said information browsing assistance based at least in part on said determination."

Thus, when Claim 1 is viewed as a whole, as required by law, it is directed towards a novel method of "determining based . . . on content of a locator of a first information page . . . whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page."

In contrast, *Walden* merely discloses using "URLs" to access help information." The URLs of *Walden* are provided as a browser window of help links which a user may click on to receive a page identified by a URL link (see *Walden*, column 7, lines 12-52). Using a URL to retrieve information is the basic purpose of a URL, however, and is not equivalent to "determining based . . . on the content of a locator of a first information page . . . whether to provide information browsing assistance for the first information page." The only determination inherent in receiving a link-click by a user and returning the page identified by the link is the determination of where to retrieve the page from. Simply determining where to retrieve an information page from in no way teaches or suggests "determining . . . whether to provide information browsing assistance for a first information page."

Further, by reading claim 1 in light of the specification, it can be seen that the phrase "information browsing assistance" recited by claim 1 means information in addition to or in place of the first information page identified by the locator. Thus, when viewed as a whole, claim 1 recites a method of determining the information browsing assistance (which is defined to be additional to or in lieu of the first information page) based on the content of a locator of the first information page, where the locator identifies the first information page. Thus, even assuming *arguendo* that a URL of Walden reads on the locator of claim 1, Walden still fails to suggest determining whether to provide information browsing assistance to an information page being requested based on the content of the URL of the requested information page. The only determination made based on the content of the URL in Walden is where to retrieve the information page from that is identified by the URL.

Kannan does not remedy the deficiencies of Walden. Kannan discloses a service manager that may determine from the browser data in the customer profile or the customer's behavior whether the customer needs help. If it is determined that the customer needs help, the help is provided. As acknowledged by the Examiner, Kannan does not determine whether or not to provide help based on the content of a locator of a requested page.

Therefore, for at least the foregoing reasons, Walden and Kannan, individually or in combination, do not suggest claim 1.

Each of independent claims 19, 35, 50, 64, and 65 contains in substance the same recitations earlier discussed for claim 1. Accordingly, for at least the same reasons, claims 19, 35, 50, 64, and 65 are patentable over Walden and Kannan.

Claims 2-4, 9-12, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 31-34, 36-39, 42-44, 48-49, 51-53, 56-58, and 62-63 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 respectively. Thus, for at least the same reasons, claims 2-4, 9-12, 16-18, 20-22, 25-27, 31-34, 36-39, 42-44, 48-49, 51-53, 56-58, and 62-63 are patentable over Walden and Kannan.

2. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 29 on pages 12-13 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 5-8, 23, 24, 40, 41, 54, and 55 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,397,246 to *Wolfe* (hereinafter "Wolfe") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to teach or suggest required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Wolfe does not remedy the above discussed deficiencies of Walden and Kannan. Thus, even when combined with Wolfe, the cited art fails to suggest novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 5-8, 23, 24, 40, 41, 54, and 55 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 4, 16-17, 24, and 36-37 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Wolfe.

3. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 34 on page 14 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,960,429 to *Peercy et al.* (hereinafter "Peercy") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to teach or suggest required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Peercy does not remedy the above discussed deficiencies of Walden and Kannan. Thus, even when combined with Peercy, the cited art fails to suggest novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 13, 28, 45, and 59 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Peercy.

4. In "Claim Rejections – 35 USC § 103," item 36 on page 15 of the above-identified final Office Action, claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 have been rejected as being unpatentable over Kannan and Walden, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,026,409 to *Blumenthal* (hereinafter "Blumenthal") under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a).

As stated above, Walden and Kannan, individually or combined, fail to teach or suggest required, recited operations of the present invention, as claimed in claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Blumenthal does not remedy the above discussed deficiencies of Walden and Kannan. Thus, even when combined with Blumenthal, the cited art fails to suggest novel features that are noted when the invention of claims 1, 19, 35, and 50 is viewed as a whole. Claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 depend from claims 1, 19, 35, and 50. Consequently, claims 14, 15, 29, 30, 46, 47, 60, and 61 are patentable over the combination of Walden, Kannan, and Blumenthal.

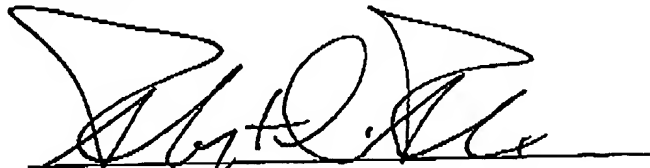
#### Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, reconsideration and allowance of claims 1-65 are solicited. Applicant submits that claims 1-65 are in condition for allowance. Accordingly, a Notice of Allowance is respectfully requested. If the Examiner has any questions concerning the present paper, the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the undersigned at (206) 407-1513.

If any fees are due in connection with filing this paper, the Commissioner is authorized to charge the Deposit Account of Schwabe, Williamson and Wyatt, P.C., No. 50-0393.

Respectfully submitted,

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